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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ARGENTINE, URUGUAYAN COMMANDERS ADDRESS HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1133 GMT 2 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (NA)--The commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, Lt Gen Luis Queirolo, accused those "who rend their clothing over the human rights of some people" of denying "those same rights to other people."

Queirolo charged, though he made no specific identification, that "we are made the victims of blackmail in order to obtain what we purchase and we are under a censorship regarding what we sell and how we sell it."

The Uruguayan army chief, on decorating his Argentine colleague Lt Gen Roberto Viola last night, also stated that "grandiloquent words are used when freedom, the sublime gift of the national essence, is discussed, but it is done with the covert end of promoting the licentiousness which leads to physical and moral oppression.

"The right to speak, to rebuke and even to insult is demanded," he added in his general denunciation, "but we are denied the right to answer and speak our truths. There is the intention of imposing ideas and systems of governments upon us without taking into account whether they are adapted to our ideosyncrasy and to our reality, indicating a disguised interference."

"But, the blemish has reached [word indistinct] proportions, they rend their clothing over the human rights of some people, but cunningly justify the denial of those same rights for others," The Uruguayan officer added, "With such diatribes there is the intention of punishing those who commit the sin of not agreeing with such ideas.

"We do not accept directives which, due to their origin, are foreign to our traditions," he added, "as they are guaranteed only by the power which is granted by the material potential of wealth and power."

Viola, in his answering speech, stated that "the world of today, especially our continent, having suffered the persistent attacks which have evil purposes, poses a new challenge which we must answer with the conviction of the justice and ableness of our cause,

"We are aware of the crisis which the West is experiencing and which will be difficult to overcome," Viola said, and then stated that "under these circumstances each one has his role to play and in the case of our nations the more united that the doubtful future finds us, the better our possibilities for facing it with success."

The ceremony was attended, among others, by Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy, Foreign Minister Air Force Maj Gen Carlos Pastor (ret) and Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Carlos Suarez Mason.

CSO: 3010



LARGE NEW PETROLEUM FIELD DISCOVERED

Potential: 46,000 Barrels Per Day

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 30 Jun 79 p 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Jorge Tellez: "Large Oil Source Discovered on Llanos"]

[Text] The discovery of a new oil well on the Llanos Orientales [Eastern Plains], the intensive exploitation of two other wells in the same basin and the construction of a refinery close to Villavicencio will enable Colombia again to become self-sufficient in hydrocarbons.

This extremely important revelation was learned yesterday by the economic editorial staff of EL ESPECTADOR at a time when the country and the world are entering the most acute energy crisis in their history.

The climate of pessimism prevailing in government circles up to a few days ago became, without warning, an optimistic view of the nation's oil picture, when the French Aquitaine Company and ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] discovered a productive well in the vicinity of Paz de Ariporo, in the Casanare region.

After intensive exploration, the two companies, working under an association contract, confirmed the existence of a new well that has been called Cano Garza and whose production may amount to close to 2,000 barrels a day.

Although this new well, because of its size and production potential, is in no way a solution to the energy crisis, it may be the basis for the greatest exploratory undertaking in Colombia in recent years.

In fact, other explorations carried out by the multinational CHEVRON company and ECOPETROL on the Castilla well, located a very few kilometers from the new discovery, resulted in the verification of a production potential of 40,000 barrels a day. Of it itself, this is an extremely large amount.

The oil picture on the Llanos Orientales, specifically in the Casanare region, is filled out with the existence of another well, called Trinidad. Once it has been developed, it may produce close to 4,000 barrels a day.

Concerning this discovery, Alberto Vasquez Restrepo, minister of Mines and Energy, who is in Europe at present as a member of President Turbay's party, expressed to EL ESPECTADOR his faith and optimism in the results obtainable with adequate development of that field.

Cano Garza, Castilla and Trinidad are the three oil wells whose exploration and exploitation will provide Colombia with self-sufficiency in hydrocarbons, when a refinery is built in Meta Department, more concretely near Villaviciencio. These three wells will probably produce 46,000 barrels a day, that is to say, the same amount being imported by Colombia at present.

#### The Refinery

In view of the production potential of the three wells, that is to say Castilla with 40,000 barrels, Trinidad with 4,000 and Cano Garza with 2,000, there is a grand total of 46,000 barrels, practically the amount of crude being imported by Colombia at present and for which it will have to pay truly exorbitant prices.

Various specialists said that, naturally, in order to make this task of exploitation possible, it would be absolutely necessary to build a refinery close to Villaviciencio. The present administration has begun to study this move in earnest.

In addition, two other obstacles have been encountered: Lack of interest by foreign companies in exploration, and therefore exploitation, activities, owing primarily to the gap between domestic prices and prices on the international market and to the absence of a discovery with a volumetric magnitude greater than 300 million barrels.

In the second place, another obstacle that comes up is a lack of economic and technical resources by the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, a company that is finding it difficult to invest \$20 million, compared with \$100 million by multinational companies.

The third and last, but no less important, problem is the failure of the national government to establish a definite exploration policy. The truth is that, up to now, the Colombian authorities have not succeeded in determining whether or not replacement of imports is economically reasonable. That is to say, a decision must be made on whether investment in a search for self-sufficiency is profitable or whether it would be better to guide the country toward importation of the hydrocarbons needed to satisfy demand.

In the opinion of government officials, it will be practically inevitable for the country to decide on the course of exploration and exploitation, in view of the considerable increases being recorded in international prices for crude oil.

## There Really Is Oil

According to technical reports known by this newspaper, contrary to what most people believe, Colombia really has sufficient oil, because there is a large area of sedimentary basins with an abundance of sandstone and limestone from the Tertiary and Cretaceous periods.

For example, there are 13 sedimentary provinces with a total area of 716,000 square kilometers, of which 181,570 kilometers have actually been explored. This is barely 25 percent of those areas.

Moreover, in Colombia's entire oil history, 647 exploratory wells have been drilled, making it possible to discover 2,750 million barrels. This implies that the reserves of exploitable oil in Colombia amount to approximately 662 million barrels.

Of the 647 wells, 558 were drilled under the concession system; 38 were drilled by ECOPETROL and the remaining 51 under the system of association contracts.

Likewise, government experts maintain that, with substantial investments, it will be possible, in the medium term, to utilize the reserves of heavy crude in the Cocorna Field, which has been explored by TEXACO, a company that has shown some reluctance to intensify its exploration work, owing precisely to the difference between prices here in Colombia and prices prevailing abroad.

### 'Lost' Well Recoverable

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Jul 79 p 1-A

[Text] This Was the Damage

The following diagram, furnished by ECOPETROL, explains the technical error that caused "loss" of the oil well drilled in the Casanare region. Cano Garza-1, as the well has been designated, was blocked by a load of cement that immobilized one of the large pipes. In the next few weeks, as an alternative, drilling of an adjacent well (Cano Garza-1A) will begin in search of the deposit of crude that might produce 2,000 barrels a day.

[Diagram on next page]



Key:

1. 8.5" hole
2. 7" pipe
3. Pipe with cement shot
4. 3,000'-deviation
5. 6" hole
6. 5" pipe
7. oil
8. water

10,042

CSO: 3010

MONETARY COUNCIL ISSUES NEW FISCAL REGULATIONS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Jun 79 p 11-B

[Monetary Council decree and resolutions, dated 13 June 1979]

[Text] The following is the text of the decree and resolutions of the Monetary Council by means of which an attempt is made to stimulate the country's domestic growth and to strengthen foreign trade both ways.

Reserve of Corporations

Article 1: Savings and housing corporations must maintain a reserve in the form of constant value bonds, without interest, issued by FAVI [expansion unknown], in the following percentages:

- a. 13 percent over deposits in constant value savings accounts.
- b. 10 percent over deposits in constant value savings certificates.

Paragraph: Corporations will continue to maintain the 15 percent over regular deposits, specified in article 7 of Decree 1414 of 1976.

Article 2: Savings and housing corporations may not buy bonds or other securities issued by third persons, or bonds that were not originally furnished in their favor, without prior authorization by the Office of the Superintendent of Banks and only for transactions that are consistent with the objectives of the constant value system.

Article 3: Savings and housing corporations are authorized to finance, in addition to the activities covered in article 1 of Decree 644 of 1979, construction and purchase of shops and places of business of an industrial or commercial type. The financing provided for in this article must be granted by the savings and housing corporations without affecting the percentage of 90 percent of their loans that they must maintain in financing intended for the purchase and building of dwellings.

Article 4: Article 10 of Decree 664 of 1979 will be worded as follows:

Not less than 50 percent of loans by savings and housing corporations are to be for financing medium-cost and low-cost housing, with a maximum limit of 5,000 Constant Buying Power Units (UPAC) on the selling price of the property involved.

Savings and housing corporations must maintain at least 40 percent of the loans covered by this article in financing for the purchase of housing whose unit selling price is equal to or lower than 2,500 Constant Buying Power Units (UPAC).

Paragraph: When the selling price of the dwelling whose construction is going to be financed is equal to or lower than 5,000 UPAC, loans granted by the corporations for developing corresponding urbanization jobs will be credited for the purposes specified in this article.

Article 5: Savings and housing corporations are established as stock companies whose operation is governed by their special rules. With regard to what is not specified in them, the provisions governing banking establishments are applicable and, if there are none, then the provisions pertaining to corporations.

Article 6: The present decree annuls article 1 of Decree 1269 of 1972, article 1 of Decree 676 of 1977 and article 4 of Decree 6644 of 1979. The provisions of article 1 of this decree will be applicable starting with the balance sheets for May 1979. This decree becomes effective on the date of issuance.

#### Foreign Currency

Article 1: The reserve of banks and finance corporations over foreign currency demand reduced to legal tender, at sight and before 30 days and over 30 days, referred to by articles 1 and 2 of Resolution 66 of 1976 and concordant rules, will be 3 percent for the first \$2.5 million.

The reserve over the amount of demand exceeding \$2.5 million will be 15 percent between 1 and 31 July, 12 percent between 1 and 31 August and 9 percent starting 1 September 1979.

Article 2: This resolution becomes effective on the date of issuance.

#### Own Position

Article 1: The maximum amount of own position in foreign currency that credit establishments legally established in Colombia may have is raised to 10 percent over both demand and term liabilities.

Article 2: The Bank of the Republic may set up, when it believes it advisable, term deposits in foreign currency in favor of credit establishments.

The ratio between deposits set up by the Bank of the Republic in credit establishments in accordance with the provisions of this article and the position in foreign currency of each one of the establishments will be 2 to 1.

Article 3: Credit establishments must earmark, as reserve without interest, the amount of \$2 for each \$1, for the Bank of the Republic to set up term deposits in foreign currency in credit establishments, in accordance with the previous article.

Article 4: Deposits in foreign currency referred to in article 2 will be set up for 3-month periods, extendable for the same term at the discretion of the Bank of the Republic, after submission of the quarterly reports or before, when so requested.

Article 5: When a credit establishment fails to comply with the 2 to 1 ratio, the Bank of the Republic will require return of the deposits that it has set up.

Article 6: The Bank of the Republic and the Office of the Superintendent of Banking, within their jurisdiction, will issue pertinent regulations for actual compliance with the provisions of this resolution.

Article 7: This resolution annuls Number 6 of 1977 and becomes effective on the date of issuance.

#### Industrial Fund

Article 1: The percentage of capital investment in manufacturing, agricultural and livestock, mining enterprises or in those others authorized by law that has to be made by finance corporations in accordance with the provisions of article 1 of Resolution 65 of 1977 may be replaced by investments in securities of the Industrial Financing Fund, at an annual interest rate of 21 percent and with a 6-month maturity.

Article 2: The rate specified by article 5 of Resolution 65 of 1977 is eliminated. Financial corporations that have used this rate will continue to make the pertinent payments within the terms and conditions stipulated in the rediscounted obligations.

Article 3: This resolution annuls article 5 of Number 65 of 1977 and becomes effective on the date of issuance.

#### Low-cost Housing

Article 1: In implementation of the provisions of article 5 of Law 16 of 1979, the amount of issue of Low-cost Housing Bonds by the Territorial Credit Institute is set at 1 billion pesos.



Article 2: The Low-cost Housing Bonds will have the following features:

- a. Maturity term, 10 years.
- b. Rate of interest, 18 percent annual, payable at the end of each 6 months.
- c. Semiannual amortization, starting with the 11th 6-month period.

Article 3: This resolution becomes effective on the date of issuance.

#### Import System

#### Chapter I

Maximum terms for financing and paying for importation of products for immediate use, including raw materials and consumer goods.

Article 1: Credit establishments legally established in Colombia can grant a maximum term of 5 months in credit transactions intended for financing the importation of products for immediate use, including raw materials and consumer goods.

In the case of books, pamphlets and similar printed matter, the term may be up to 18 months.

The terms referred to in the present article will be counted starting with the date of the bill of lading.

Article 2: Without detriment to the provisions of the paragraph of article 4, the country's credit establishments may not extend the term or renew transactions of credit granted by them in compliance with the previous article.

Article 3: Colombian importers will have to cover the value of the imports referred to in this chapter, financed by the country's credit establishments, for the credit establishments specified in article 132 of Decree-Law 444 of 1967 and by foreign suppliers, within the same terms specified in article 1.

Article 4: In spite of the provisions of the previous article, the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Bank of the Republic, after consultation with its advisory board, may extend the term specified in article 1, paragraph 1, for a period that will, in no case, exceed 30 days, for reasons of act of God or serious difficulty fully justified and at the request of the party concerned made before expiration of the maximum term for payments abroad.

The Foreign Exchange Bureau will establish, by means of regulations of a general nature, the criteria to be taken into account for proper utilization of the provisions of this article, after consultation with the Monetary Council.



Paragraph: In the event that the extension is authorized, the financing agency concerned may grant the importer additional financing for the same period as the extension.

## Chapter II

Maximum terms for financing and paying for equipment and capital goods imports.

Article 5: Credit establishments legally established in Colombia may grant the following terms, counting from the [date of] the bill of lading, in credit transactions intended for financing equipment and capital goods imports:

- a. Up to 60 months for equipment and capital goods imports authorized by means of an overall license, in accordance with regulations of a general nature issued for that purpose by the Foreign Trade Executive Council, after consultation with the Monetary Council.
- b. Up to 36 months for equipment and capital goods imports not covered by an overall license. Within this term, the Foreign Trade Executive Council will determine the maximum period of financing for the various goods, after consultation with the Monetary Council.

Paragraph: Equipment and capital goods financed by international credit agencies or charged against loans granted to Colombia by these same institutions or by foreign governments will be subject to the terms specified in the pertinent contracts.

Article 6: Colombia's credit establishments may not extend the term or renew transactions of credit granted by them in compliance with the provisions of the previous article.

Article 7: Colombian imports must cover the value of equipment and capital goods imports financed by the country's credit establishments, by the credit establishments specified in article 132 of Decree-Law 444 of 1967 and by foreign suppliers, within the same terms specified in article 5.

## Chapter III

Requirements for obtaining exchange licenses for the purpose of paying for imports.

Article 8: In order to obtain exchange licenses for the purpose of paying for the imports regulated in chapters I and II, an indispensable requirement will be making a deposit in the Bank of the Republic, prior to the date of the pertinent importation, in legal tender at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of the transactions, as follows:

- a. 35 percent of the value of the pertinent exchange license in foreign currency, when products for immediate use are involved, including raw materials and consumer goods.
- b. 20 percent of the value of the pertinent exchange license in foreign currency, when equipment and capital goods are involved. Imports authorized by means of the overall license system are excluded from this deposit.

Article 9: The deposit in legal tender referred to in the previous article will be made through commercial banks, which will turn over to the Bank of the Republic the pertinent amounts within 24 hours after deposits have been made.

Banking establishments will issue in favor of the importer a document representing foreign currency that will be called "receipt for deposit in legal tender for payments abroad" for an amount equal to the amount of pesos deposited.

When the Bank of the Republic receives the product of the deposits in pesos from the commercial banks, it will credit it to a special account in favor of the pertinent importer.

Article 10: The "receipts for deposit in legal tender for payments abroad" will not be negotiable. They will be for the purpose of paying for imports. They will draw no interest and will have a maturity date of 36 calendar months starting with the date of deposit.

Article 11: An importer of products for immediate use, including raw materials and consumer goods, may use the total deposit to apply it to total or partial payment for the imports, at any time, within the maximum authorized payment periods.

In the event that application of the deposit does not cover total payment for the goods, the importer will have to set up a banking guarantee in favor of the Bank of the Republic, by virtue of which the guaranteeing bank becomes liable for paying the remaining percentage of the amount of the imports on behalf of the importer and within the maximum payment periods specified by this resolution.

The guarantee must also specify that, if the importer or the guaranteeing bank does not pay at the proper time, the Bank of the Republic will immediately charge the account of the bank concerned, in order subsequently to cover the payment when the required documentation is had.

When an importer does not pay the value of the imported goods within the authorized maximum payment periods, the pertinent deposit receipt cannot be used to make payments abroad. In this case, the Bank of the Republic will acquire the receipt on its maturity date at the rate of exchange in effect on the day the deposit was made.

Article 12: The deposit made on imports of equipment and capital goods must be applied to total or partial payment for the imports, within a maximum period of 6 months counting from the date of the deposit. If the importer uses the deposit in the period of 6 months, he can only apply it to the last payment with which the total amount of the pertinent imports is paid, obligating himself to make the foreign exchange adjustment that has occurred between the date of making the deposit and the date of payment.

When an importer pays the amount of the deposit within the maximum period of 6 months covered in the previous paragraph but does not pay the rest of the amount of the obligation, he will have to set up a banking guarantee under the terms covered by article 11, paragraph 2, in order to guarantee payment of the total amount of the imports within the authorized maximum payment periods.

Article 13: The deposit prior to importation and payment of duty made in compliance with the provisions of the rules in this chapter and used for payments abroad in the terms and under the conditions indicated in articles 11 and 12 of this resolution will be computed for purposes of paying the percentage of deposit in legal tender covered by Resolution 19 of 1979.

Article 14: The following imports will be exempt from establishment of the deposit covered by article 8 of this resolution:

1. Imports of foodstuffs for direct consumption specified by the Foreign Trade Executive Council by means of regulations of a general nature, after consultation with the Monetary Council.
2. Imports of equipment and items for the official equipment of the military and police forces.
3. Imports of books, pamphlets and similar printed matter.
4. Imports of gasoline.
5. Imports using the compensation and reciprocal credit systems for their payment abroad.
6. Imports financed by international credit agencies or charged against loans granted to Colombia by these same institutions or by foreign governments.
7. Imports financed within the credit mechanism covered by Resolutions 75 of 1973 and 21 of 1977, and imports coming from Spain when they are financed with funds from the revolving fund specified in the compensation agreement made with that country.
8. Imports made within special import-export systems.

Paragraph: In order to guarantee payment on time for the goods covered by this article, with the exception of the ones mentioned in numbers 5 to 8, an importer will have to establish a banking guarantee in favor of the Bank of the Republic, by virtue of which the guaranteeing bank becomes liable for submitting in the proper time the pertinent exchange license, in order to pay 100 percent of the amount of the imports on behalf of the importer and within the maximum payment periods authorized in this resolution. The guarantee must also specify that, if the importer or the guaranteeing bank does not pay in the proper time, the Bank of the Republic will immediately charge the account of the bank involved, in order subsequently to cover the payment, when the required documentation is had.

#### Chapter IV

##### Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 15: The terms within which importers must cover the value of the foreign loans intended for financing imports covered by article 131 of Decree-Law 444 of 1967 will be the same as the ones specified by article 5 of this resolution.

Article 16: The maximum time periods specified in chapters I and II of this resolution for financing and covering abroad the value of imports will be applied to goods imported through industrial and commercial free-trade zones starting with the date of the bill of lading.

Nevertheless, the maximum period indicated for financing and covering abroad the value of foreign raw materials used in the processing, preparation or manufacture of products within the industrial and commercial free-trade zones, by industries installed in them and that are brought into Colombia to supply domestic demand will be counted starting with the pertinent date of their importation and duty payment.

Article 17: The rules of the present resolution on maximum payment periods are not applicable to the imports covered by articles 172 and following of Decree-Law 444 of 1967.

Article 18: Goods brought into Colombia in compliance with the provisions of articles 269, 271 and 272 of the Organic Customs Law and subsequently withdrawn from Customs must be paid for, depending on their nature, within the maximum time periods specified in chapters I and II of this resolution. These time periods will be counted starting with the date of their withdrawal from Customs.

Article 19: The rate of interest in national currency on credit transactions for the purpose of financing imports regulated in this resolution can be agreed on freely between the finance broker and the importer.

Article 20: The lines of direct credit specified by article 132 of Decree-Law 444 of 1967, used for financing imports in accordance with the provisions of chapters I and II of the present resolution, must be recorded in the Foreign Exchange Bureau for purposes of payment of principal and interest.

Article 21: Guarantees in foreign currency granted by banking establishments in compliance with the provisions of articles 11, 12 and 14 of this resolution will not be subject to the limits indicated in articles 4 and 5 of Resolution 33 of 1976.

Article 22: Importers handling delivery of goods in accordance with the system specified by Decree-Law 849 of 1979 must submit the pertinent "receipt of deposit in legal tender for payments abroad," when imports subject to the deposit covered by article 8 of this resolution are involved.

In the case of imports exempt from the deposit covered by numbers 1 to 4 of article 14 of this resolution, a copy of the pertinent guarantee must be submitted.

Article 23: In accordance with the provisions of Decrees 404 of 1976 and 212 of 1977, the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Bank of the Republic will report to the Office of the Superintendent of Foreign Exchange Control on cases of noncompliance ascertained in connection with the maximum payment periods indicated in this resolution, so that the Foreign Exchange Control superintendent may proceed to apply any pertinent penalties, in compliance with his legal powers.

Likewise, the Foreign Exchange Bureau will report to the Colombian Foreign Exchange Institute on cases of noncompliance with payments abroad, for any appropriate purposes.

Article 24: Colombia's credit establishments failing to comply with the maximum financing periods for imports specified in chapters I and II of this resolution will become liable to those penalties that may be imposed on them by the banking superintendent in accordance with the powers conferred on him by law.

Article 25: It is the duty of the banking superintendent to exercise requisite control and vigilance over the representatives of foreign banks established in Colombia to ensure that the time periods granted for financing imports will not exceed the ones specified in chapters I and II of the present resolution.

Article 16: The maximum time periods for financing, paying abroad and making the deposit for imports of equipment and capital goods, covered by articles 5 to 8, letter a of this resolution, will be applied to goods with bills of lading dated on and after 1 July 1979.

Article 27: The 35-percent deposit covered by article 8, letter a will continue to be demanded as a requirement for withdrawing imports subject to it from Customs.

Article 28: Resolutions numbers 17, 31, 52, 53, 63, 64 and 69 of 1976; articles 1 to 4 of Resolution 4 of 1977; Resolutions 43, 52 and 58 of 1977; Resolution 6 of 1979 and any other regulations that may be in conflict are annulled. With the exception included in article 27, the present resolution will become effective starting 1 July 1979.

Given Bogota, 13 June 1979.

Jaime Garcia Parra, president; Pedro Pablo Mayor N., secretary.

10,042

CSO: 3010



## FINANCIAL AID SOUGHT FOR 123 PROJECTS

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Jul 79 p 13

[Text] This Thursday, Colombia will submit 123 projects in the various sectors to the Consultation Group that meets in Paris. Their total cost is \$13,966 million. It is hoped that \$5,938 million, or 42.5 percent of the total amount of the program, can be financed with loans contracted in the period from 1979 to 1982.

The investments include jobs in electric power, transportation, communications, aqueducts and sewerage systems, education, health and welfare, industry and mining, agriculture and livestock, regional and urban development and preinvestment. With regard to sector priorities, the electricity sector has the largest participation in the anticipated foreign financing with contracts amounting to \$2,122 million, equal to 38 percent of the total financing expected in foreign currency. Transportation, industry and mining and agriculture-livestock are the next in order of priority with an amount on the order to \$1,172 million, \$953 million and \$790 million, representing a participation of 20 percent, 16 percent and 13 percent in the program.

This is the tenth meeting of the Consultation Group for Colombia, sponsored by the World Bank. The group consists of delegates of 13 governments and of representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Development Program. The leading private banks in the Western world attend as observers.

The Colombian delegation went last week, headed by the minister of Finance, Jaime Garcia Parra, the head of National Planning, Eduardo Wiessner Duran and the manager of the Bank of the Republic, Rafael Gama Quijano.

### Power Sector

The government has been persisting in increasing the capacity for generating and distributing electricity, but, at present, the supply of electricity covers only 53 percent of the population.

Requirements for expanding coverage and forecasts of demand increases make it necessary to start 15 electricity generation -- hydroelectric and thermoelectric -- projects in the next few years. They will increase the country's installed capacity from 4,027 megawatts at present to 10,234, once the program has been carried out.

Of the 6,207-megawatt increase, 5,661 will be by hydroelectric generation. Requirements for transmission will be added to the power investments. It will be necessary to construct 519 kilometers of 500-kilovolt lines, 826 kilometers of 220-kilovolt lines and 740 kilometers of 115-kilovolt lines, for a total of over 2,000 kilometers of new lines.

Another aim is to expand coverage of electricity service in the rural zone by means of extending the service to 200,000 users. The total cost of the program for that sector will be \$5,343 million, with foreign financing amounting to \$2,122 million. With this, service coverage will be increased from 53 percent to 75 percent.

The following are among the most important jobs in the electricity sector: Jaguas Hydroelectric Plant, San Carlos Plant, Cerrejon Thermoelectric Plant, Mesitas II project, Betania Powerplant, Guavio Powerplant and hydroelectric development of the Upper Sinu, known as Urra I and II.

#### Aqueducts and Cleanliness

In order to meet the priorities of the National Integration Plan, the program for construction of aqueducts and sewerage systems, improvements in urban cleanliness and reclamation of waterways amounts to \$601, total cost, and \$287 million in foreign credit for the 1979-1982 period.

With the aqueduct and sewerage system jobs, regarded in some medium-sized cities to be of regional importance, an improvement will be made in aqueduct coverage when the percentage of urban population served at present in those cities increases from 60 percent to 85 percent, in 1983. Execution of the urban cleanliness programs will make adequate coverage possible in close to 50 percent of towns with over 20,000 inhabitants.

#### Transportation and Communications

In accordance with the objectives of the National Integration Plan, the transportation sector is one of the pillars of public investment in the present period. Primarily, completion of the national highway network is sought by means of improving highway specifications and new construction.

Implementation of a new program for restoration of asphalt roads is anticipated by means of paving close to 2,000 kilometers of roads with a high volume of traffic. The highway projects included in the program will cost \$1,178 million. In addition, investments will be made on railroads -- \$154 million -- on river transportation on the Magdalena River -- \$70 million -- and on incorporation of the technology of containers and bulk cargo in the country's seaports -- \$90 million.



The following are included among other jobs: Guapa-Palo de Letras highway, Pasto-Tumaco highway, Chiquinquirá-Barboa highway, Zulia-Aguachica highway, improvement of the navigation system on the Dique Canal, construction of the Bogota-Medellin expressway and the Medellin-Santuario and Puerto Triunfo-Bogota sections. Investment for solving transportation problems in Bogota, a job planned for 1981, is estimated at \$1 million.

Although the telephone density increased from 4.4 to 5.8 instruments for every 100 inhabitants between 1974 and 1978, the program concerning communications contemplates installation of 600,000 additional lines in the next 7 years. These investments, added to the investments required for expansion of the domestic and international long-distance services, will amount to \$494 million. It is hoped that foreign financing amounting to \$280 million will be obtained.

#### Education and Health

Execution of projects in the education sector included in the program will contribute to raising the level of school attendance, increasing the coverage and quality of secondary education and encouraging professional technical training. The total cost of these projects is \$195 million and will require \$97 million in foreign financing.

Education jobs include development of libraries in official institutions of higher learning, social promotion of human resources by means of SENA [National Apprenticeship Service], laboratories, equipment and maintenance units for centers of higher learning, national network of technological institutes and centers for basic educational development.

As a complement to the activities carried out by other sectors with regard to improvement of defective environmental conditions, provision has been made for expanding medical and hospital services and for the execution of activities of food hygiene inspection and of eradication of malaria, yellow fever and dengue. The health projects amount to \$117 million, with \$60 million anticipated in foreign financing.

#### Agricultural-Livestock Sector

A package of projects, amounting to \$1,829 million, has been put together to achieve a stable flow of foodstuffs at the lowest possible cost and to increase exports of an agricultural-livestock origin. Financing is anticipated by means of domestic funds and support by foreign credit amounting to \$790 million. The strategy for achieving the proposed objectives includes land improvement, incorporation of technology on commercial farms, continuation of the DRI [expansion unknown], expansion and improvement of the storage network and projects for improving foodstuff marketing.

Straightening of the Cauca River will cost \$350 million; the 5-year plan for diversification of coffee-producing zones, \$300 million; the land improvement program, Prado River and Boyaca, \$50 million; the loan program for agroindustrial development, \$210 million; agricultural-livestock development by the Bank of the Republic, \$220 million and Caqueta Phase III settlement, \$80 million.

10,042

CSO: 3010

'FREDDY' REPORTS CUBANS ABROAD WANT TO RETURN HOME

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Aug 79 FL

[Guido Garcia Inclan commentary: "Letter From Freddy"]

[Text] My dear friend: The days pass, the weeks pass and I do not get a letter from you. You probably will say the same about me, but I have to travel. I went to Puerto Rico. I was in Nicaragua. As you know, I had to write reports for the magazine and I have nothing left to do and if I did, I would not have the time.

As you can see, when I have a few minutes available I do not forget you and much less over these days of the 26th of July anniversary which reminds us of so many things.

I often see friends over here who have been over there in Cuba for the community, that is what they say, to visit the homeland. It is something that is carried in the heart and drowns us if we do not enjoy it. It seems incredible but it is true. Many have fled from justice over the world and always they have been trapped much later in their own homeland by that compelling desire to go back home I mentioned earlier. It is like a need. That is why each day there are more and more Cubans who want to go there, visit the homeland and see relatives.

There have been many dramas in all this. I have written many reports in the HERALD about these events--cases of elderly mothers for whom the emotion was too much, desperate sons who did not find their mothers alive; in other words, a great many sad events that are repeated in the history of mankind which never ends and is eternal.

(Wallace) told me he had seen you and wants very much to write you. I gave him your correct address. Please, call mother in Santiago. I have been unable to write her for a long time. Many thanks. Please receive a strong embrace from all of us. Warm regards, Freddy.

CSO: 3010

CUBA

## WESTERN ARMY SOLDIERS TO ENROLL IN UNIVERSITIES

Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 79 BL

[Text] A farewell ceremony was held for a group of outstanding young men in active military service who won the right to shortly enroll in universities was held this afternoon at the Granma memorial. The ceremony was presided over by Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR. The group of comrades belong to various FAR commands from the Western Region. These young men are preuniversity and technological institute graduates, who in accordance with the new recruiting policy in force were drafted into active military service. By their conduct maintained during their stay in the FAR they won the right to enroll in university studies. These young men also got their length of stay in the FAR reduced.

The closing remarks at the ceremony were made by Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Western Army [position as heard].

[Begin Rosales recording] Comrades with the satisfaction of knowing that you have fulfilled your duty in defense of the socialist homeland today you complete your active military service in our FAR. You are the first ones to benefit from the policy adopted of reducing the active military time period for those young men graduating from upper midlevel education who have exemplary fulfilled their military duty. This measure is carried out with the guarantee of your enrollment into the university centers to complete your technical and professional training.

This measure was proposed by our commander in chief at the inauguration ceremony of the 1977-78 school year, which was held at the Jose Marti vocational school, when he said: We have established the principle for the future that some 10,000 male students who have graduated from the pre-university level go directly to universities as a result of their school records. Of course after their studies they will have to take on a military profession. Once their degrees have been completed they will have to receive training allowing them to become reserve officers and they will also have to do social service wherever they are sent--in Cuba or outside Cuba. [End recording]

## BRIEFS

CASTRO CONGRATULATES YOUTHS--Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, congratulated a group of outstanding young men in active military service who will soon enroll in the university. In the farewell ceremony held on Monday at the Granma memorial in this capital, Brig Gen Ulises Garcia del Toro, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Western Army, said the state, party and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro are certain that they will fulfill any new mission assigned to them by the revolution. He also congratulated them for their attitude while in active military service and urged them to become highly qualified professionals who will resolutely contribute to the socioeconomic development of the fatherland. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL]

CASTRO DECORATES REVOLUTION SUPPORTER--Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], today presented the "20th Anniversary of the FAR" commemorative medal to "The Grandmother" Comrade (Maria Lara Fonseca), in Santiago de Cuba, in accordance with the Council of State decision which grants the award stating that (Maria Lara) deserves it for her valuable contribution in the struggle for national liberation and in defense of the achievements of the socialist homeland. The simple ceremony was attended by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo, and Jose Ramon Salaguer and Vilma Espin, both members of the PCC Central Committee. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Aug 79 FL]

MACEO BRIGADE IN HOLGUIN--The second contingent of the Antonio Maceo Brigade--the Carlos Muniz Varela contingent--has arrived in the city of Holguin from Havana. On its arrival at the Jose Marti vocational school they were received by Guillermo Benitez, second secretary of the PCC Provincial Committee, Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples (ICAP), Conrado Martinez, member of the Union of Young Communists (UCJ) National Committee and its first secretary in Holguin Province. The 168 members of the Antonio Maceo Brigade who are visiting Holguin come from the United States, Puerto Rico, Spain, Venezuela and Mexico. During their stay in Holguin they have participated in the solemn evening ceremony commemorating the 26th of July. They will also attend the main ceremony

commemorating the 26th of July and they will visit the Rafael Freyre Municipality, the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution combine enterprise, the Jose Luis Tasende bathroom tile complex, the Lenin district, historic places and development areas in Holguin. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL]

MACEO BRIGADE IN CIENFUEGOS--Humberto Miguel Fernandez, first secretary of the PCC in Cienfuegos [Province], has held a fraternal meeting with the members of the Antonio Maceo Brigade following a 3-day stay in the city of Cienfuegos. During their stay in Cienfuegos the second contingent of the Antonio Maceo Brigade visited centers of industrial, tourist and social interest where they could appreciate the efforts made by the people in building socialism. The Carlos Muniz Varela contingent of the Antonio Maceo Brigade will arrive in Penar del Rio Province today and will be received at La Guira national park. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1426 GMT 4 Aug 79 FL]

BRIGADE IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA--The members of the Antonio Maceo Brigade second contingent called Carlos Muniz Varela have visited several Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--groups in the city of Santiago de Cuba where they had fraternal meetings with the CDR members. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 30 Jul 79 FL]

HAVANA COOPERATIVE--A new agricultural-livestock cooperative has been established in Jaruco Municipality, Havana Province. It is called the "Cuban-Czechoslovak Friendship" cooperative and is the second one in this municipality. It covers over 7 caballerias which will be used to raise sugarcane. Its 10 members provided goods valued at over 45,740 pesos. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2208 GMT 30 Jul 79 FL]

SOVIET LABOR CONGRATULATIONS--The Central Council of USSR trade unions today sent a message of congratulations to the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks. The message stresses the role of the CTC in the building of socialism in our country and its contribution, along with that of trade unions of other countries, to the development of economic integration plans. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL]

HOLGUIN PROPAGANDA HALL--Last night in the Moncada hall, which has just been built in Holguin, the 11th national hall on graphic art propaganda named "26 July" was inaugurated. The ceremony was presided over by Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat. General Calixto Garcia, member of the PCC Central Committee, spoke at the ceremony referring to various historical stages of our revolution and the role played by graphic art propaganda. Others present included Orlando Fundora, chief of the PCC Central Committee Department of Revolutionary Orientation (DOR), Guillermo Benitez, second secretary of the PCC Provincial Committee in Holguin, and Moncada combatants. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1204 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL]



MONCADA ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY--Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, Blas Rocha and Pedro Miret, all members of the PCC Politburo, have attended the solemn evening ceremony held in Calixto Garcia stadium in Holguin on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Moncada barracks assault. Others attending included Antonio Perez Herrero, Julio Camacho Aguilera and Jorge Risquet, members of the PCC Secretariat, and Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the PCC in Holguin Province--site of the main ceremony commemorating 26 July. Prolonged applause colorfully and brilliantly brought to a close the "Reason To Sing" spectacle which lasted 1 hour and 10 minutes and with the participation of prominent figures dealt with the history of our people's struggle, their successes and victories in daily life over these 20 years of revolution. More than 25,000 Holguin residents were at Calixto Garcia stadium chanting along with members of the Antonio Maceo Brigade: "Cuba, beautiful Cuba." [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL]

NATIONAL MONUMENT--Siboney farm, used as a general camp for the attackers of the Moncada barracks on 26 July 1953, today was declared a national monument at a ceremony held in that historic installation located near Santiago de Cuba. The resolution, read by Coralía Mazar, secretary of the Executive Committee of the [Santiago de Cuba] Provincial People's Government Assembly, stresses that the small farmhouse was used as refuge by the courageous youths who were determined to recover national sovereignty and dignity. In his closing remarks, Francisco Aranda, member of the party bureau in Santiago de Cuba, said the declaration of Siboney farm as a national monument is the highest homage which the people pay to their heroes and martyrs on the 20th year of the revolutionary victory. He asserted that the advances of the Cuban revolution confirm that the ideals of the attackers of the Moncada barracks were correct. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 26 Jul 79 FL]

MILITIA ANNIVERSARY--The Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) has outlined a plan of activities for its members to organize, from now on, the tributes which the labor movement should pay to the 20th founding anniversary of the National Revolutionary Militia [MNR]. The 20th anniversary of the MNR will be commemorated on 26 October since the MNR was created on that date in 1959. The CTC stresses that in view of the importance of this anniversary, a number of tasks have been coordinated and they should be received by the trade unions throughout the country with the enthusiasm and attention they deserve. We should insure, the CTC says that every worker of military age displays his properly updated certificate of proof of registration in the general military service. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Jul 79 FL]

COOPERATIVE PLENUM--The first provincial meeting on agricultural cooperatives began today in Villa Clara presided over by Arnaldo Milian Castro, member of the PCC Politburo. The meeting will discuss the principal report on the results of the new forms of production and will deal with topics relating to the application of technology in cooperatives. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 30 Jul 79 FL]

PAIS BROTHERS HONORED--In Santiago de Cuba more than 40,000 persons paid tribute to Frank and Josue Pais on the 22d anniversary of their death in a ceremony at the Santa Ifigenia cemetery. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL]

CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY MEETING--Faure Chomon, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Las Tunas Province, and Col Pedro Altet, chief of the Civil Defense National General Staff, last night presided at the national commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Civil Defense held in Las Tunas City. More than 1,000 persons gathered at the Tunas theater to join the festivities, which were held in that eastern province for having attained the best results during the 1978-1979 training course of the Civil Defense. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Aug 79 FL]

HERRERO CLOSES EDUCATION MEETING--Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, has closed the information meeting on the results of this last school year and noted the successful promotion rate during this period. He stressed that there are still deficiencies in the educational system, as is seen in the figures of those not promoted in some subjects. In this regard he said that the youngsters, older than 16 years, have to remain linked to the classrooms and to guarantee the completion of the battle for a sixth grade education and progress toward a goal of ninth grade education as the minimum level of schooling. Asela de los Santos, minister of education, reported on the work done by the Education Ministry over the school year just ending, a period in which primary education had a 94.6 percent promotion rate, 94 percent for the secondary rural school level and 92.6 percent for the preuniversity level. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Aug 79 FL]

WORKERS HONORED--In an effort to eradicate deficiencies, outline successes and express support for statements recently made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the day of commerce, restaurant and hotel workers was commemorated yesterday in Havana. The ceremony was chaired by Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers; Serafin Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of domestic trade; Rene Lara, secretary general of the union; and other leaders of the sector. Certificates accrediting 25 years of service were presented to a group of 54 workers, who represented the 10,000 throughout the country receiving them and, on behalf of whom, Esteban Cueto read a document pledging to make their work more efficient. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Aug 79 FL]

GOVERNMENT SHAKEUP PREDICTED--Fidel Castro, who recently criticized the inefficiency of his administration, is said to be readying a complete shake-up of the Cuban Government. His objective: to imitate still more closely the institutions of the Warsaw Pact countries. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 30 Jul 79 p 22 WA]



## OIL EXPLORATION, DRILLING CONTINUE

### Seismic Prospecting

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jul 79 p 17

[Text] This year, the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) will start the seismic prospecting work in the on-shore area, for the purpose of evaluating the structural geological condition of the Manabi sedimentary basins, and to ascertain their relationship with those located on the continental shelf, according to an announcement made by the entity.

The work which CEPE will undertake during the second half of 1979 is associated with that done since 1975, implementing the on-shore seismic prospecting program, an endeavor for which the Western Geophysical Company of America was responsible.

The work accomplished during 1975 and 1976 off the coast of Guayaquil, Manabi and Esmeraldas, over an area of 3,225 kilometers, made it possible to find some very interesting areas related to the search for oil and gas.

### Selection of Blocs

With these records, CEPE selected blocs for direct operation, signing a new contract with Western for the promotion and sale of information on this area abroad, in order to interest the foreign companies.

For the purpose of implementing the on-shore seismic prospecting program which CEPE will carry out this year, in the latter part of 1978 it devised the preliminary bases for letting bids on this operation over an expanse 480 kilometers in length.

### Parallel Work

The on-shore geochemical operation is included in the new program, wherein an effort is being made to evaluate the hydrocarboniferous potential of the coastal sedimentary basins, with their off-shore extension, based on an analysis of the qualitative nature of the organic material contained in the sedimentary rock and its state of maturity.

The program includes an analysis of the sedimentary formations in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabi, which will be made by the Corelab firm that began the work with the discovery of 150 samples.

As CEPE stated, the geochemical research has been under way since 1978 on the Zapallo, Santiago, Playa Rica, Pambil, Viche and Borbon formations, in Esmeraldas, and on the Cayo, San Mateo, Tosagua and Charapoto formations, in Manabi.

#### Likely Reserves

According to the report, the research that has been described attests to the exploratory work done by CEPE, the results of which have been the discovery of 150 million barrels of likely additional reserves of hydrocarbons and of at least 10 new structures, which will be incorporated into production in the future.

However, it was stressed that, in view of the nature of these activities, the results will be in evidence over the long term.

The informants emphasized that fact that only when the potential of the deposits and their features are known for certain will it be possible to exploit them in a rational manner geared to the nation's interests.

#### Santa Elena Wells

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] It was stated yesterday that CEPE has finished drilling its fourth well on the Santa Elena Peninsula, and is ready to perform the fracturing work on all of them, the results of which are expected to be announced in August.

The fracturing consists of a stimulation system that is used to optimize production from the wells that are drilled.

The well that has just been drilled is 20-18. Added to this one are the C-56, C-57 and C-58, which were drilled in the Certeza field in the latter part of 1978, when CEPE resumed this activity on the Santa Elena Peninsula.

At the present time, and since the Santa Elena fields were reverted in 1976, CEPE has been engaged in work aimed at increasing production from the fields located in this area.

Insofar as the Santa Elena Peninsula is concerned, matters relating to the bases and type of contract are still pending, pertaining to the consulting entity which will implement the secondary recovery system that is necessary so that the fields in this area may produce satisfactorily.

## Wells Reconditioned

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation will recondition wells in the hydrocarbon fields of the eastern region, where damage has taken place which is curtailing the normal production of crude.

For this purpose, the minister of natural resources and energy has legally authorized CEPE to purchase six well reconditioning units, according to an official announcement.

A spokesman emphasized the fact that the purchase of the aforementioned equipment was essential for the normal operation of the fields administered by the state enterprise. It will be purchased by means of a contract with the Iliniza company, at a cost of 1.197 million sucres, also allowing for an additional sum of 15 percent for the supply of spare parts over a period of 1 year of operation.

The technical, economic and legal aspects of this contract, as well as those pertaining to its execution, will be incumbent on CEPE exclusively.

### Damage to the Wells

According to claims made by experts the officials of the General Directorate of Hydrocarbons, which is subordinate to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, have cited among other reasons for the decline in the rate of oil production in the east the lack of maintenance on the oil wells, many of which are out of service, reducing the normal extraction of the hydrocarbon and upsetting the normal activity in those fields.

2909

CSO: 3010

## SEMBLANTES DISCUSSES OIL DRILLING, PAUTE PROJECT

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the minister of natural resources, Gen Eduardo Semblantes, stated that several deep drillings would be made in the eastern oilfields this year, for the purpose of increasing petroleum operations.

The operations will be carried out in the fields developed by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), in accordance with an agreement with officials from the Texaco company.

Moreover, the Argentine firm, Government Oil Deposits [YPF], will resume drilling activities in order to discover productive deposits.

The minister underscored the importance of these operations for increasing reserves and utilizing Ecuadorean oil.

### Key Year

He claimed that June of 1982 would be the key month for the country insofar as energy is concerned, because the first phase of the Paute hydroelectric project would be going into service, and would allow for substantial savings on oil used to generate electricity, since the 500,000 kilowatts to be contributed by this facility will nearly double the country's present electric power.

### False Report

In response to questions from newsmen, General Semblantes said that he had never stated that attorney Leon Roldos Aguilera, brother of the president-elect, would become the future minister of natural resources. He made the explanation in response to an international report wherein the present state secretary had been mentioned in this connection.

He also declared that he had never visited the government ministry nor the offices of the police, and that Mrs Cecilia Calderon de Castro, on the other hand, had made a false report in a statement published by the press.

He added that he was a personal friend of economist Abdon Calderon, noting that on several occasions they enjoyed periods of recreation together at the beach, dissociated from any political motives; and he emphasized his high regard for the late politician.

2909

CSO: 3010

## QUITO STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS ECONOMY DID WELL IN 1978

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 May 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] In its annual report for 1978 the Quito Stock Exchange reports that the recession feared for 1978 did not materialize and that the economy fared well.

The year was characterized by the expansion of the foreign sector and by the development of banking and financial activity, which registered a high volume of transactions and very considerable increases in capital. As noted in the document, the superintendent of banks has pointed out that the expansion of these activities in recent years has been truly enormous.

### Favorable Aspects

By comparing the international monetary reserve figures at the end of 1978 to the figures for 1977 it is possible to see that a moderate increase of 10 percent has been achieved. This can be attributed in part to the favorable balance of trade, which showed a surplus of \$144 million, compared to the deficit of more than \$97 million for the year immediately preceding.

### Exports

Overall, exports increased by more than 26 percent. There was an increase in the export of almost all traditional export products, with the exception of cocoa and sugar. The drop in cocoa bean exports was offset by an increase in the export of products made from cocoa. The same is true with regard to exports of processed maritime products and of petroleum products, which are already fairly sizable. It is important for the country to register an increase each year in the foreign exchange it obtains through exports of manufactured products, since in this way its dependence on a small number of raw materials for export is lessened. In this connection, the growth of exports by more than 36 percent [as published] in 1978 is certainly encouraging.

### Imports

Although the trend toward a higher volume of imports has not been reversed, it was less marked than in 1977, a year during which imports rose by more

than 47 percent. In 1978 this figure did not reach 6 percent and could have been lower if the country had not had to import considerable quantities of food products to make up for the deficit in domestic production of basic commodities.

#### Media of Exchange

The restrictive policy with regard to media of exchange adopted by the monetary authorities has achieved its objective to some extent, since the notorious increase of 18.48 percent in 1977 dropped to 9.56 percent in 1978. Among the instruments employed as part of this policy it is worthwhile to note that the Central Bank has placed monetary stabilization bonds and bank acceptances on the open market. This subject will be dealt with later.

#### Unfavorable Aspects

Although these favorable aspects of Ecuador's economy, along with other aspects, have resulted in the growth of the gross domestic product--which rose from 6.4 percent in 1977 to 6.8 percent in 1978--and in an increase in per capita income, there are other aspects which are not as encouraging.

#### Agricultural and Livestock Production

Although some sectors of economic activity, especially the industrial and petroleum sectors, registered a considerable rate of growth in comparison to 1977 ([number illegible] percent and 12 percent respectively), the same cannot be said for the agricultural sector. Agricultural production continued to show a negative growth rate, and this trend was markedly accentuated.

The deficit in agricultural production and the increase in consumption made it necessary to import considerable quantities of grain to meet domestic demand.

#### Slow Redistribution of Income

Despite the increase in per capita income which, according to IBRD estimates, rose from \$718 in 1977 to \$829 in 1978, the benefits of this increase have hardly been felt among the lowest income sectors and have been offset by the increase in the cost of living. This phenomenon has already made itself felt in other countries where the economy depends on petroleum exports and is due to the slow redistribution of income as a result of the smaller number of jobs available in a highly mechanized petroleum industry.

#### Public Spending

Public spending continued to rise in 1978, producing a deficit of more than 2.5 billion sucres. As in previous years, this deficit had to be covered by issuing public debt bonds and by contracting credits abroad.

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CSO: 3010



## IMPORTS DROP BETWEEN JANUARY-MAY

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] According to the used permits listed in the latest bulletin issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador, from January to 15 May of this year imports dropped by \$12 million, or 300 million sucres, in comparison to imports during the same period in 1978.

According to the official document, completed import transactions from January to 15 May 1978 amounted to \$494 million, whereas during the same period in 1979 they only amounted to \$482 million.

### Rising Trend in Recent Years

This information is of interest in view of the fact that the trend in Ecuador in recent years has been toward increased imports. Thus, while in 1973 imports amounted to \$345 million, this figure rose to \$617 million in 1974, to \$829 million in 1975, to \$911 million in 1976 to \$1.266 billion in 1977 and to \$1.320 billion in 1978.

The biggest jumps were registered in 1973 and 1974 as a result of the considerable income produced by the sales of petroleum from eastern Ecuador. The price of this petroleum rose very sharply in accordance with the price approved by OPEC. Ecuadorean exploitation of this natural resource was in its initial stages. Then imports began to be cut back as a result of measures adopted by the monetary authorities in an effort to maintain a favorable balance between exports and imports. The exception was 1977, when the balance of trade registered a deficit of \$97 million as a result of the sharp decrease in sales of Ecuadorean crude oil on the international market.

### By List

During the period of time under study, imports on List 1 dropped from \$389 million in 1978 to \$380 million in 1979, in other words, by \$9 million. Imports on List 2 dropped from \$105 million in 1978 to \$101 million in 1979, in other words, by \$4 million.



The Central Government as a sector reduced its imports by \$33 million, in other words, from \$49 million in 1978 to \$16 million in 1979. Private enterprise registered a slight increase in imports, from \$428 million to \$448 million. From 15 May 1978 to 15 May 1979 other public sector entities only increased their imports from \$16 million to \$17 million.

#### By Office

The Central Bank document notes that imports by Quito offices dropped from \$207 million to \$185 million; imports by Cuenca offices dropped from \$24 million to \$19 million; and imports by Manta offices dropped from \$3.9 million to \$3.7 million. Meanwhile, imports by Guayaquil offices increased from \$249 million to \$266 million.

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CSO: 3010

COFFEE GROWERS REPORT HEAVY LOSSES TO ROLDOS

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Jun 79 p 2

[Text] Guayaquil, 16 Jun--Sostenes Cedeno Llor, president of the Ecuadorean Coffee Growers Federation, has told the president-elect, attorney Jaime Roldos, that coffee cooperatives in Manabi have lost 80 million. The exchange between the two men took place during the visit by the president-elect to Portoviejo.

The president of the Coffee Growers Federation attributed the loss to the falling prices for the product on the international market, as well as to the many duties on coffee exports. He therefore asked for a 5-year exemption from these duties for 15,000 bags per year, each weighing 69 kg, which would be distributed proportionally among the cooperatives. He also asked that a period of up to 10 years be granted for payment of the coffee growers' debt to the Development Bank and that the interest be canceled immediately.

After describing the sad economic plight of the coffee growers of Manabi, Dr Vicente Jarre Vines, agricultural director for zone 2 (Manabi), asked the president-elect to have the national government step in and establish a policy for marketing and exporting coffee in order to protect the Ecuadorean producer.

He noted that there is currently a minimum preferential price of \$165 per 10 pounds for exports of different varieties of coffee, and that this price will only be in effect during the week of 13 to 19 June. Dr Jarre Vines said that the new government should undertake a study of the coffee problem so that it can adopt radical measures to ease the "severe crisis" in which Ecuadorean coffee growers find themselves.

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## BRIEFS

LPG PURCHASES--According to official information originating with the General Directorate of Hydrocarbons of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, between January and February of this year, the purchases of liquified petroleum gas made by the distributing companies Liquigas, Duragas and Congas from the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) amounted to 11,085,266 kilograms. Liquigas alone bought 6,107,097 kilograms; Duragas, 4,429,943; and Congas, 548,226. During the first 2 months of the year, the sales of the aforementioned fuel to the public by the distributing companies totaled 10,347,205 kilograms, with Liquigas accounting for 6,607,614 kilograms; Duragas, for 3,273,848; and Congas, for 465,743. [Text] [Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 15 Jul 79 p 2] 2909

CSO: 3010

PROMPT ELECTION URGED AS HEDGE AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM

Lima EQUIS in Spanish 25-31 Jul 79 p 12

[Article by Elias Moreno: "Nicaragua: Triumph and Tragedy"]

[Text] The cowardly flight of the ex-tyrant, Anastasio "Tachito" Somoza, the failure of the foolhardy "Somozaism without Somoza" personified by that poor devil Urcuyo, the installation of the National Reconstruction Junta in Nicaraguan territory (city of Leon), the unconditional surrender of the praetorian and mercenary "National Guard" and, finally, the triumphal entry into the capital, Managua, by the new revolutionary government--such were the kaleidoscopic episodes which in the short period of a few hours ended the abject dynastic dictatorship of over 40 years and the heroic 2-year armed struggle which cost the life of 50,000 persons.

The Fall of the Somoza Regime

The decomposition of the Somoza regime began 7 years ago with the terrible earthquake in Managua in 1972 and its aftereffects. It was not a question solely or even principally of the loss of thousands of lives and the hundreds of millions of dollars in damages. Rather it was the criminal indifference and negligence with which the government of "Tachito" faced up to the disaster. It was comparable only to the passivity with which the decrepit empire of Haile Selassie faced up to the drought and ravenous hunger in Ethiopia.

Even worse, the tyrant Somoza personally and his palace guard and cronies collectively and individually engaged in plundering and stealing international aid from the earthquake victims. Hundreds of millions of dollars in cash, supplies, medicines, tools, vehicles, etc. were illegally appropriated by the dictator and his court, while the earthquake victims suffered from hunger and deprivation.

From that moment on there was virtual unanimity of the Nicaraguan people against Somoza. The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) revolted against the government. The armed struggle began and increasingly took shape day-by-day. The premeditated murder of the editor of the opposition

newspaper LA PRENSA, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, by hired killers of the dictator finally convinced the most diverse sectors that there was no alternative to civil war.

The Somoza regime was structured more like a band or "gang" such as that of Al Capone in Chicago during the turbulent 1920s than a specific kind of political system. A band of "gangsters," with a "capo," a territory in which all businesses were fair game for extortion or takeover, and a private army made up of gunmen and hired killers. It is clear that, like Al Capone who could not have remained in authority without the protection of powerful political "godfathers" whom he in turn served, for Somoza it was possible thanks exclusively to his "godfather," the United States of America.

#### Elections or a New Dictatorship

The armed resistance of the valiant Sandinist guerrillas, the active support of the 2.5 million Nicaraguans, the democratic backing of the neighboring peoples and governments, e.g., Costa Rica and Panama, the military and political leadership of men such as Eden Pastora--"Commander Zero"--and the poet-priest, Ernesto Cardenal--all these factors led, not without arduous negotiations with the United States to force it finally to abandon its "godson," Somoza, to the historical victory represented by the liquidation of the Somoza regime.

However, this great popular, political and moral victory is in danger of giving rise to a new tragedy for the long-suffering Nicaraguan people. We are referring to the ever latent threat of the installation of a new dictatorship. What is involved is the possibility, unfortunately the too real possibility, of some individuals' once again seizing for themselves the right to make decisions, a right which should belong exclusively to the selfsame people of Nicaragua.

That threat and that danger are clearly apparent when there is talk of the preservation in some form of the corrupt machinery of the badly named "National Guard." What is not involved is a desire "to dissolve the Army" in the ultra-Marxist manner. That is because, properly speaking, the Somoza "National Guard" was never a professional army in the true sense of the term. Rather it was an armed force in the exclusive service of one family. For that reason it should be totally destroyed and made to completely disappear, so that immediately thereafter the professional, national army can be established as an institution, independent of any faction, pressure group, family or party which is required by the Nicaraguan people, like all peoples.

However, the danger of a new dictatorship does not arise solely out of the remains of the defeated "National Guard." It arises equally or even more so out of all those forces which are now opposed to the immediate holding of elections to select the new government of Nicaragua. Of all those who,

using the most varied pretexts, do not wish to set the date this very day-- within a maximum period of 6 months from now--for the holding of free elections which would elect a president of the republic and a constituent assembly, with legislative powers, capable of giving the land of Ruben Dario the stable democratic institutions it lacks.

#### Universal Suffrage or Totalitarianism

The pretext being offered in opposition to such elections are specious and without substance: The people do not have democratic experience. (And how are they going to get experience if not by electing their rulers?) First the economy devastated by the civil war has to be reconstructed. (And who is better qualified to do this than a freely elected government?) The necessary revolutionary reforms must be accomplished before anything else. (And is not the first reform, perhaps, replacement of the autocracy by democracy and democratic accomplishment of the other reforms through an elected government rather than imposed from above by anyone?)

It is being alleged that the "inexpert" people could make a mistake in the election process. However, what is overlooked is that it is more probable for a small group of leaders to make mistakes than for an entire nation, especially if this nation democratically debates its problems during a free election campaign. And it is especially overlooked that a bad, elected government at least has a fixed term of office. While a non-elected, self-appointed government is generally of indefinite duration.

We are with Eden Pastora, the legendary "Commander Zero," who as a good social democrat has just stated that universal suffrage should be utilized immediately "to let the people themselves select their government." To do otherwise would be to take the first and tragic step toward totalitarianism, toward a new dictatorship in no way better--and, doubtless, over the long term worse--than that of the Somozas.

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CSO: 3010

'ABC COLOR' SAYS LACK OF FEAR IS ESSENTIAL ASPECT OF FREEDOM

Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Jul 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "On Freedom"]

[Text] Perhaps it is impossible to define freedom. It has had different meanings throughout the ages, and man has understood it differently. Just as with God, individuals have worshipped freedom at different shrines, and deep inside they have perceived it differently.

What all this means is that freedom pertains to the individual, not to society. There is only one element which constitutes the common denominator of freedom--a common denominator which does exist--among individuals. Individuals consider themselves to be free in many ways, but fundamentally whenever they can live free from fear.

Whenever there is something which causes fear, freedom does not exist. Whenever one can think without fear, walk without fear, speak without fear, sleep without fear and wake up without fear, one is truly living in freedom.

Those who have an arrogant concept of "authority" believe that they have the right to restrict the daily lives of others by means of actions intended to instill fear. They justify such actions for reasons of the collective welfare, as though this could exist without individual welfare.

Living by the law means to measure with the same yardstick all actions which do violence to individual rights and to give those actions a just treatment. The law represents an agreement among equals which should be respected by everyone so that it can work properly. The law does not exist by itself, because it always involves persons and has individual connotations. When one lives by pre-established laws fear does not exist, because one knows the limitations which have been agreed on, and if he oversteps those limitations he openly places himself outside the protection of the law. Fear crops up whenever the law is not observed and the criteria of one or more persons prevail when it comes to making decisions affecting the lives of others, regardless of the pretext invoked in making those decisions.



In principle, the law guarantees freedom, although some leeway should be given to this statement considering that laws are not always the result of just agreements. On the other hand, arbitrariness--the liberty which authorities take upon themselves to act as they see fit--generates fear. Regardless of its constitutional form, it seems obvious that a state in which arbitrariness exists has lost its democratic and republican nature. A republican government always respects the law.

The principle of an all-powerful authority is monarchic, not republican. Officials of a republican government are always required to give an account of their administration, while officials of a monarchy are mere employees of the sovereign who are not accountable for their actions. The citizen is the centerpiece in a republic, but only a subject in a monarchy.

It is indeed difficult to define freedom in positive terms, but it is always possible to define it by telling what it is not. When freedom exists, one does not notice anything; but when it does not, one misses it a great deal.

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## CHANGES IN OIL REFINING PATTERN REPORTED

### Heavy Crude Refining

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 15 Jun 79 p D-7

[Text] The changes provided for in refining patterns for the processing of heavy crude will enable the plant of S.A. [incorporated] Meneven, formerly Vengref, at Puerto La Cruz, to raise its daily gasoline output from 45,000 barrels to 95,000 barrels over the next five years.

The company's district manager, engineer Lorenzo Monti, thus informed local newsmen and correspondents from news agency invited to inspect the United States geophysical vessel "Hollis Herberg" at Puerto La Cruz which is there for offshore exploration in this area and Paraguana. He said that the pertinent blueprints had been worked out by Meneven engineers and were submitted for prior authorization to the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation and the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The plans could be carried out within a minimum span of three years.

Monti announced that Meneven will convert the Guaraguao baseball stadium into a multisports facility and will put up a public library in that area.

An investment of 60 million bolivares has furthermore been planned for projects aimed at environmental pollution control between this year and 1984.

### Ammonia Derivatives

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Jul 79 p 13

[Text] Tecno-Consult, a Venezuelan enterprise, is doing the detail engineering work for the two plants constituting the modification project for the refining pattern of the Amuay refinery of Lagoven, S.A., a branch of Venezuelan Petroleum.

The plants in reference are those used for the regeneration of amines and the treatment of acid water which will serve to eliminate impurities in the processes to be instituted at the refinery and in the treatment of waste coming from this operation.

Fluor Corporation, an enterprise which won the competitive bidding for the construction of this project, has entrusted this delicate detail engineering operation to Tecno-Consult on account of its vast experience on other major projects. Other Venezuelan engineering enterprises will also participate in the project during the various phases.

Tecno-Consult has made scale models of the two plants which are contained in one and the same mockup, now ready to the extent of 90 percent. The effort made during this engineering phase adds up to 35,000 man-hours over a period of one year. Once the mockup has been completed, it will be possible to proceed to the final version of hundreds of blueprints required for construction of these industrial sections.

The scale models for the plants were recently inspected by engineers from Lagoven and from Fluor Corporation. Jack Tarbes, member of the board of directors of Lagoven, and Jose Villa, executive project manager, personally expressed to the president and to engineers of Tecno-Consult Lagoven's satisfaction with the way in which this project is being carried out.

According to a company spokesman, this contract reflects Lagoven's decision to make maximum use of national resources, both in terms of services and in terms of goods, in connection with the implementation of the Amuay refining pattern change.

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CSO: 3010

## VENEZUELA

### BRIEFS

**NEW OIL DEPOSIT--**Onado, Monagas, 23 Jul--A large petroleum discovery is beginning to be developed in this field, which, according to the Ministry of Energy and Mines is one of the most important finds in the last 10 years. "Here we have a large petroleum market which could produce 100,000 barrels per day," said an industry expert. Official Energy and Mines Ministry estimates state that here in Onado there are about 200 million barrels of petroleum reserves. This field, Onado West 1, was discovered in 1975 but now is being developed within an ambitious plan of CORPOVEN, a subsidiary of Petroleos de Venezuela [PETROVEN]. "We are now drilling the Onado West 1 well, a development well and the first in the CORPOVEN special program," said a technician of the contract firm Santa Fe Drilling Company. He indicated that the well will be drilled to a depth of 16,500 feet and could be completed in 2 months with an investment of about 10 million bolivares, provided there are no problems. Reports compiled here and originating with the Ministry of Energy and Mines explain that Onado is a rich petroleum deposit which has recently begun to be developed. It is also reported that between 100,000 and 125,000 barrels per day of crude could be produced and approximately 200 million cubic feet of gas. "A great many resources will be invested here because this field is an extraordinary reserve for the nationalized petroleum industry," said a CORPOVEN spokesman. "What type of crude does Onado produce"? It is a medium weight crude. "And the gas"? It is destined for the Guayana industrial complex. The first wells drilled in Onado have been closed in. It was the decision of the Mines Ministry since there are no gas recovery plants in the field. He indicated that the program to develop the field includes the installation of gas plants in order to meet the standards of the gas conservation program of the ministry. A CORPOVEN supervisor affirmed that Onado may be the greatest of the petroleum discoveries of the last few years. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 24 Jul 79 p D-9]

**IRON, STEEL PROGRAMS THREATENED--**The vice president of the Legislative Assembly, Alberto Pineda, said today that the economic recession which threatens the nation will dangerously affect Zulia, running the risk that coal and iron and steel development programs will very soon be delayed. CORPOZULIA has not found financing through any sectors of the government, and at the

same time the National Congress has not yet discussed the law which will allocate the necessary funds to carry out these important programs. Pineda pointed out that financing is less likely to be found abroad because of President Luis Herrera Campins' warning in his inaugural address that he had found Venezuela to be a mortgaged nation. This comment had repercussions in the international financial community and thus no one would want to invest in a country which is giving off economic danger signals. [Excerpt] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Jul 79 p D-8]

SIDOR CREATES 200,000 JOBS--Puerto Ordaz, 7 Jul--SIDOR [Orinoco Iron and Steel Works] president, Eng. Edgar Marshall, announced that once the expansion programs known as Plan IV are concluded, SIDOR will directly or indirectly create about 200,000 employment positions. Plan IV will be concluded next year when a series of plants which make up the Matanzas iron and steel complex are put into operation. At this time, SIDOR has a work force of 20,000 workers. Marshall said that next Monday will mark 16 years since the first steel casting was done in Venezuela by SIDOR, thereby indicating the development of the national steel industry. SIDOR President Marshall said that during the decade of the 1980's 5 million tons of steel will be produced, which is the goal set by Plan IV. Plan IV constitutes the greatest national effort toward the construction of a new economic base, which guarantees greater exploitation of the natural resources of the country. [Excerpt] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Jul 79 p 1]

PETROVEN HIRES PROFESSIONALS--Gen Alfonzo Ravard, president of Venezuelan Petroleum, said today that plans call for hiring 1,128 new professional personnel and technicians to make up for departures and to accommodate the growth of that government enterprise. He added that "we are continually working on the placement and promotion, in Venezuela and abroad, of Venezuelan students in fields are of importance to the petroleum industry." "During the last several months, we selected more than 100 engineers and technicians who are taking postgraduate courses, to be followed by on-the-job training at various centers related to production and other activities before joining the petroleum industry as such," said Alfonzo Ravard. He noted that 30 percent of the personnel required in the engineering branch must specialize in petroleum and gas engineering, geology, mechanical and chemical engineering, as well as industrial and electrical engineering, among other related branches. This is why 63 percent of professional personnel in the petroleum industry consist of specialists in various engineering branches who are registered at engineering colleges in Venezuela. Gen Alfonzo Ravard stressed "the outstanding presence of engineers on the boards of directors in the Venezuelan petroleum industry and its affiliated enterprises since we have a total of 53 members of the boards of directors who are professional men and who acquired management capabilities throughout many years of work." He announced that, in order to cope with the increase in activities, the affiliated enter-

prises will increase their own technical staff, of whom 650 joined Lagoven between January 1976 and April 1979. Lagoven also stepped up its technical efforts undertaken with the engineering offices legally established in Venezuela, arriving at an estimate of up to 160,000 man-hours in 1970. He reiterated that the organizational policy directed by him ever since nationalization has been aimed at contracting for technical consultant services in Venezuela, preferably with Venezuelan enterprises, and that he resorted to foreign enterprises only when there was no related capacity in the country. [Excerpt] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Jul 79 p 15] 5058

INCREASED GAS PRODUCTION--Punto Fijo, 12 July (special)-- Some interesting phenomena occurred in recent days on the international hydrocarbon market, indicating that a window is opening up for the first time for Venezuela in terms of exporting products different from the residual crude traditionally shipped to the United States as the chief consumer country. This assertion came from the manager of the Cardon refinery, Rafael Pardo Ponte, during a ceremony in the course of which decorations were awarded to a group of Maraven workers for their years of service in the petroleum industry. The petroleum situation--Pardo Ponte said--is dynamic and changing; as such, it influences Venezuela's hydrocarbon industry and therefore also Maraven and the Cardon refinery. This is why we must be alert to fluctuations on the international hydrocarbon market since this situation generates expectations as to changes in the operational pattern, perhaps different from those already anticipated, something which could necessitate a revision of the projects contemplated for Cardon or perhaps an opportunity for going even further in the strict conversion processes in order to increase the output of light derivatives. Later on he indicated that the effort of implementing all of the changes, which circumstances indicate, constitutes an important task and will have to be accomplished rapidly but that, in doing so, the country can fall back on the experience demonstrated by the workers at the Cardon refinery. As for the most significant operational data at the Cardon refinery--Pardo Ponte emphasized--we note the remodeling of the catalytic cracking complex and its connected plants, employing more than 2,700 persons, including contract workers; the investment came to something like 280 million bolivares and the work was being done in a relatively short time as compared to initial estimates. The Cardon refinery manager also pointed out that the above-mentioned projects will allow an additional output of 13,000 barrels of gasoline per day and, as a result of this project, Cardon is becoming Venezuela's biggest refining complex. Another project, which was completed concurrently with the remodeling of the catalytic complex was the relief [backup] system which will be opened during the next several days. Finally, he touched on the operations of the Maraven fleet in 1978. The Cardon refinery is also the base of the fleet with one of the biggest maritime terminals in the world. Last year, Maraven vessels carried 37 million barrels of crude and byproducts in coastal traffic while 41 million barrels were carried in export traffic, primarily to Curacao and the east coast of the United States. [Excerpt] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 14 Jul 79 p 5] 5058

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